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WEDNESDAY,  
APRIL 23, 1952

# THE JERUSALEM POST

# GROW

VEGETABLES IN  
YOUR GARDEN

JOIN THE "MAGEN DAVID YAROK"

Column One  
By  
David Courtney

In April, 1945, the Polish Government in London asked for a Red Cross inquiry into the German charge, made on April 13, that the Soviet Government had caused the massacre of 14,500 Poles in the Katyn Forest. The Red Cross refused the Polish request but the Nazis began an elaborate enquiry of their own, the outcome of which was a detailed report alleging proof, based on actual documents recovered from the bodies of the murdered men and upon the fact that the age of the trees planted over the graves put the date of the executions in the spring of 1940, when the forest was under Russian control.

The Russians indignantly denied the story. Mr. Maisky called upon Mr. Churchill "in unusual perturbation," with a message from Stalin, which threatened to denounce the existing agreement between Moscow and the Polish Government in exile. Mr. Churchill, who had already scolded General Sikorski for his impetuous acceptance of the German charge, which the Poles had now made their own, sent off a quietening telegram to Marshal Stalin; but the Poles could not be held in check and the rupture between their Government and Moscow could not be prevented. In September of that year the Russian armies moved back over the forest of Katyn. Once more there was an investigation into the massacre and once more it was carried out by a Committee, this time Russian, the objectivity of which was doubtful. The Committee's report, issued in January 1946, alleged that the three camps, with a total of about 15,000 Polish officers and men inside them, had been overrun by the Germans before there was any chance of evacuating them; and that the 15,000 were promptly executed. A wealth of supporting evidence was given.

At Nuremberg, no general consent, the murder of the Poles at Katyn was included in the indictment of Goering and others; but at the trials, the issue was avoided. It was felt that, on their proven record, the Germans were quite capable of the murder. They had murdered a good many hundreds of thousands, even millions, beyond any doubt, and including large numbers of Poles. But it was also felt that the Russians had not effectively cleared themselves of the charges, and it was known that the Poles, between whom and the Russians no love was ever lost, would take the first opportunity to switch the charge from the Germans to the Russians. Today, the fact that the massacre of 15,000 Poles could have been a mere routine affair in the hideous policies of the Germans is conveniently forgotten; and the fact that the Russians, who are certainly no better than they should be, have never satisfactorily proved their innocence, is what really matters.

THE chief influence behind most of these harrowing efforts to ensure hatred of Russia and to bedevil every fragile chance at understanding is provided by that sad and bitter phenomenon of our day, the political exile, who bides his obscure years in the illusion of riding back in triumph on the two-headed eagle's wings of counter-revolution. One of these exiles, Mr. Nicholas Nyaradi, formerly a member of the Hungarian Smallholder's Party, has just written a book of rare honesty and courage, although fanatically anti-Communist, with the object of proving that the West has made a grave mistake in using him like as weapons in the cold war. To the people behind the Iron Curtain, he says, "ground beneath the heel of Russia" as they may be, "we are traitors." Traitors or not, the exiles are certainly a disturbing and provoking influence in Washington and are salt, not ointment, in the wounds of a mutilated world.

Tel Aviv, April 23.

WAR WITH JAPAN  
ENDS ON MONDAY

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UPI). — War between the Allied powers and Japan will end officially next Monday when the U.S. Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, deposits his country's instrument of ratification of the peace treaty in a brief ceremony at the State Department.

Immediately afterwards Mr. Acheson and Ryutaro Takeuchi, head of the Japanese Overseas Agency here, who will then be Japan's Charge d'Affaires in Washington, will exchange ratifications of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. This will render effective the U.S. right to base forces in Japan.

## Further Cuts To Lower Britain's Living Standard

LONDON, Tuesday. — The British Government's Economic Survey for 1952 foresees further cuts in British standards of living to meet the dollar deficit and the needs of the re-armament programme.

In its most pessimistic survey since the first appeared in 1948, the Conservative government stated that it will halve the allocation of cars for the home market, and cut television sets, radios, electric appliances, motorcycles, and other metal consumer's goods by a third.

It also predicts considerable frictional unemployment, similar to that at present felt in the textile industry, as consumer's goods industries cut production releasing labour and materials for capital goods and armaments industries. The outlook for consumer's goods exports in 1952 is not promising, the survey warns, but machinery exports may take up the slack.

The survey demonstrated that owing to rising prices defences production, though constant in money terms, would be 11 per cent less in real value than originally planned, nevertheless this will constitute some ten per cent of Britain's gross production.

Though Britain is to cut its imports of non-rationed food still further, there will be more clothing, furniture, and other non-metal consumer's goods available as incentives.

(U.P., A.P.)

## All Swedes Urged to Play Detective

STOCKHOLM, Tuesday (Reuter). — Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander today appealed to all Swedes to play detective in helping the authorities to track down Communist spies.

Repenting in Parliament to questions on Government measures against Communist espionage, Mr. Erlander said: "It is a civic duty to help towards unmasking such criminal activities. If one falls to do so, one's silence can have fatal effects.

"The police cannot be

everywhere. They must be able to count on the help of the great detective, the public.

"Without belittling the work of the police one can say that in his immediate surroundings those who have learned of his past will give the police an opportunity to set their investigation in action."

Mr. Erlander, a Communist, and five other Communists are accused of being alleged espionage for Russia. Mr. Erlander was arrested after a friend had informed the police that he had been spying for Russia.

The main point of discussion was the Sudan.

## Harriman Entering Presidential Race Discussed in Paris

NEW YORK, Tuesday (Reuter). — The French Resident General, Mr. Averell Harriman, is expected to fly back to Paris tomorrow after five days of consultations with the French Government on steps to bring Tunisian greater self-government.

Authoritative sources said Mr. Harriman planned to issue a statement later today announcing his intention to compete against Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, Senator Robert Kerr of Oklahoma and Senator Richard Russell of Georgia in the contest for Democratic Party nomination.

First Democrat

Mr. Harriman would be the first Democrat aspirant from the northern States and his expected announcement would coincide with today's primary elections in New York and Pennsylvania to choose delegates to the Democratic and Republican conventions in Chicago in July.

In New York delegates from both parties chosen today will go to Chicago uninstructed, but most of the 94 Democratic delegates appear to support Mr. Harriman.

The 96 Republican delegates from New York are expected to be almost solid behind General Eisenhower, who is supported by State Governor Dewey.

## Big 3 Meet Today On Reply to USSR

LONDON, Tuesday (AP). — U.S., British and French officials will meet here tomorrow to begin drafting the West's reply to the latest Soviet note on Germany, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

Minister Julius C. Holmes will head the U.S. group, Mr. Frank Roberts, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the British group and Minister Comte de Croisy-Chanel, the French delegation.

## Keren Meets Eden

LONDON, Tuesday (INA). — Moise Keren, the Israeli Charge d'Affaires in London today had a meeting with Mr. Anthony Eden at the former's request.

## A-Bomb Blast Viewed on TV

NEVADA FLAT, Nevada, Tuesday. — An atomic bomb was exploded here today before assembled military and civilian observers in a test of the bomb's tactical use. After the explosion, which was televised, paratroopers were dropped "behind the curtain."

The explosion was seen on television screens and heard on radio sets throughout the United States. A huge black cloud appeared followed by billowing flames.

The cloud then turned into a white "mushroom," and was followed later by a black砧cloud. The total area covered by dust and smoke appeared to be over two miles wide.

Observers were stationed about ten miles away from the explosion, while troops in foxholes were only three miles off. The fifteen hundred troops, among whom were a hundred and fifty paratroopers, were moved away from the site before the atomic dust moved towards them.

The tactical purpose of the explosion was to test the possibility of destroying enemy strong points and airfields by atomic explosions. Its success entails the area's subsequent recovery from radiation dangers, which can be tested by Geiger counters, quickly enough for troops to move towards them.

The ten-mile safety limit is also significant, it is believed that most airfields from which U.N. positions in Korea suffer attack are situated about three miles from towns and could therefore be destroyed without civilian loss of life.

The theory behind the tests is that the tactical use of the bomb will be to assist in air preparation followed by infantry fighting thus saving civilians and built-up areas from destruction entailed by traditional warfare.

## U.N. Transferring Communist POWs

PANMUNJOM, Tuesday (UP). — The U.N. Command disclosed today it had opened six new camps for Communist war prisoners in South Korea. The Allies gave the location of the new camps to the Communists at today's session of the truce talks, and promised to hand over later the names of prisoners transferred to the new camps.

It is believed the U.N. is moving inland those prisoners who wish to return to North Korea and China.

Colonel George W. Hickman of the U.N. said after the session that both sides are still exploring ways to reconcile the U.N. demand for involuntary repatriation of prisoners with the Communists' insistence on the return of all captives.

In the adjoining conference tent discussing truce supervision, Allied Staff Officers accused the Communists of not even trying to negotiate an armistice. North Korean Colonel Chan San said the U.N. should give up its "illusory" application of recently announced French reforms.

The commission is expected to hold its first meeting during the second week of May before the Moslem Ramadan celebrations.

## Increasing Locust Swarms Are Reported Throughout Mid-East

BAGHDAD, Tuesday. — Rapidly growing swarms of locusts are reported throughout the Middle East, threatening crops in Iraq's rich Tigris and Euphrates regions and creating a "dangerous situation" in Persia, while lack of co-ordination between the countries affected is hampering the application of control measures.

Dr. Othman A. Ahmed, director of the Iraq Plant Protection Commission, said a meeting of locust experts in the Middle East would be held on Saturday at the Iraq oil pipeline station near Amman to take emergency measures.

Representatives from Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Jordan and Iraq will lay plans to evaluate the situation and coordinate efforts to stamp out the clouds of Nadjaf-type (desert) locust. The Jordan meeting will be presided over by the Food and Agricultural Organization agent from the regional office in Cairo.

From East Africa

The locust swarm, Dr. Ahmed said, originated in the East African "permanent breeding grounds" and crossed the Red Sea into Saudi Arabia and Yemen, in the latter part of January. Sixteen days later they were reported 500 miles further north, on the Saudi-Iraq frontier.

The early invasion and speed of the movement caught the permanent locust control stations by surprise. The locusts also moved across Kuwait and spread north-west and north-east to Iraq. They now cover one and a half million acres in Persia.

Domestic reporting at the present time, Dr. Ahmed said, is

## TAX DEDUCTIONS ON C-O-L ALLOWANCES

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Income tax on Cost-of-Living allowances will be reduced 25 per cent according to an agreement reached between the Ministry of Finance and the Finance Union Department of the Histadrut. Histadrut spokesman announced today. Tax collectors have been instructed to make the deduction as follows:

Finance Minister Kaplan is understood to have promised for government tax deduction on C-o-l allowances since Jan.

July.

The new system of price-fixing and the allocation of raw materials were the main items on the agenda of the Economic Council which met in Jerusalem yesterday. Mr. P. Naphtali, the Minister for Economic Coordination, was in chair.

The debate on price-fixing

started at an earlier meeting of

the Council, when a special

committee of the Council

headed by Mr. H. Moller, of

the Ata works, failed to submit

a unanimous proposal on

this question.

Yesterday's debate followed

that of the first meeting with

representatives of the private

sector supporting Mr. Moller's

proposal that prices should be

fixed after a tender has been

made in public, with the

cheapest offer made being the

official price. Representatives

of the collective sector op-

posed this proposal, claiming

that it would give advantages

to larger concerns and ex-

pressing fears that the pro-

posed system may result in a

cartel-like agreement among

manufacturers on prices. The

Minister of Finance, Mr. E.

Kaplan, asked Mr. Moller

what could be done to pre-

vent such a tendency.

Representatives of the col-

lective sector proposed that

the Government continue

fixing prices but admitted, however,

that the present cost-plus

system does not work and must

be changed.

Lady Cripps is expected to

fly back to England on Mon-

day, taking Sir Stafford's

ashes with her. (AP, Reuter)

(Leader—Obituary, Page 4)

Lady Cripps, his constant companion throughout his long fight for life, said he "passed away peacefully" as he lay in a deep coma in which he had been since last Saturday.

Telegrams and messages of sympathy were today flooding into the clinic from friends all over the world.

Cremation services for Sir

Stafford will be held here on

Thursday at which only

members of the family will

attend.

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Tel Aviv 249, JERUSALEM

**Social & Personal**

The Foreign Minister and Mrs. Sharek were at the British Museum last week and Lady Evans. Among the guests was Sir Thomas Rappaport, head of the British Delegation to Israel. The Foreign Minister and Mrs. Sharek yesterday held a reception for their Tel Aviv counterparts from the American Christian Palestine Committee now on a visit to Israel.

Professor E. Salomon arrived from the U.S. by El Al yesterday and met with the writer by his son, Rev. Aluf Yigael Yadin. He said that the recent archeological discoveries in the Jordan valley had made great impression on visitors abroad.

Professor Allan Nevins, of Columbia University, has returned to Israel to give a course in American History and Civilization at the Hebrew University during the summer semester. The program of the summer semester includes a study program of the U.S. State Department.

Professor Eliezer Ripsztaj, Director General of the Ministry of Education and Culture, has returned from England where he underwent medical treatment.

Mr. Stephen Goldstein, the Violinist, left by El Al for London yesterday after a week in Israel.

Professor Gregory Rashevsky, Chairman of the Department of Psychology at Queen's College, N.Y., has arrived in Israel to lecture on Psychology in Psychotherapy at the Hebrew University during the summer semester.

The fifth national convention of the Israel Neuropsychiatric Association was opened in the Ramat Hasharon Hotel last night.

Mr. A. Sacks has been elected President of the Jerusalem Rotary Club for the 1952/53 season. Other officers are: Mr. M. M. Vice President; Mr. P. P. Secretary; S. B. Venkateswaran, T. S. H. Hirsch and S. Grunfelder, Directors; together with Mr. D. I. B. Goldfarb, Dr. E. Propper and Rev. A. Scott Morrison. The Rotary district conference will be held today in Jerusalem.

The King David Hotel will be held at the King David Hotel while a ladies' tea will be given at the Y.M.C.A. at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. David Rosenthal, President of the Toy Manufacturers Association in the U.S., has arrived by T.W.A.

Mr. Yitzhak Gonen, Technical Manager of Makarivit Israel Ltd., left by Sabena last Friday on company business.

Mr. Jerry Saksen, head of the U.N. Press Office in Geneva, left by Pan American yesterday after a week in Israel.

Mr. Herbert Marcus, of Malmo, Sweden (undertaker in Haifa) left by Pan American to Italy and England.

Miss Salma Marcus (widow of the late Senator Zalman Leopold Marcus of Malmo) left for Rome and Scandinavia on Tuesday by P.O.A.C.

An exhibition of paintings by Mendel Isaacson will open at the Tel Aviv Museum this afternoon. An exhibition of sculptures and drawings by Chaim Gross opens at the Museum on Thursday.

The Daniel Balsitis Prize will be awarded at a ceremony at the Aviation Club, 6 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, on Sunday.

Mr. M. Polakow will address the Club for Progressive Culture in Tel Aviv at 8.30 on Thursday evening on "Artists and the Year of Peace."

"Club Night" the weekly rendezvous of the Israel Touring Club, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, the members and friends will be held at 8.30 tonight (Tel Aviv).

**Jerusalem Cinema**  
At 7 6 9 p.m.  
AWON Le Sighn Rouge  
EDEN Grenade for Marriage  
ROISON The Womans House  
ORION Progress  
SEMDAR Intruder in the Dark  
STUDIOS I Was a Male War Bride  
ZION Fighting Express

**ON THE AIR**

**FIRST PROGRAMME**  
NEWS: Hebrew 8 a.m., 7.59, 12.00  
1.30, 4.15, 5.30 a.m.; Arabic  
Programme (including News) 8.30 a.m.  
2.15 & 4.30 p.m.  
MUSIC: Service 8.30 a.m.; Pro  
Musical Corp. 9.15, 11.30 a.m.; 12.30  
Oriental Music (R.) 4.45, Close Down.  
10.30 a.m. Music While You Work  
(R.) 11.00 Breakfast 11.45 House  
Work 12.45 Postman 12.45 Post  
Hospital 12.45 Concert Hall: Concerts  
in C major (Vivaldi); Piano Concerto  
(Mozart); Symphony No. 93 (Hector  
Berlioz); Rite of Music (R.) 3.30 Close  
Down.  
5.30 p.m. Variety (R.) 4.30 Music  
(R.) 5.45 Vocal Recital: Katharine  
Faith & Scott Gurus 5.45 Children's  
Hour 7.30 Variety (R.) 7.45 Pro  
grams Anniversary. 7.30 Central  
Reports. 7.45 Interlude 7.45 Central  
Reports. 8.30 Concert Hall: Concerts  
in C major (Vivaldi); Piano Concerto  
(Mozart); Symphony No. 93 (Hector  
Berlioz) 8.45 Interlude 9.00 Close Down.  
9.30 Dance 10.00 Close Down.  
VOICE OF AMERICA  
News Programmes 6.30-8.30 a.m.  
and 21 and 23 Mid: World of Science and  
Medicine.

**THE HERBIE NATIONAL ORCHESTRA**

**Special Concert to celebrate Independence Day**

TEL AVIV: "One Shira" Tues, April 23 at 8.30 p.m.

Conductor: WILLIAM STEINBERG

Soloist: IVRY GITLIS (Violin)

"Fanfare to Israel" BEN-HAIM

Symphony No. 5 BEETHOVEN

Concerto for Violin and Orchestra

MENDELSSOHN "Capriccio Ballerini"

TECHAIKOWSKY

Role of Tickets as from FO-DAT at the I.P.O. Office, 50

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**Special Concert REHOVOT: "Gold Music" TONIGHT, at 8.30**

**5th Subscription Concert**

REHOVOT: "Eldan" TOMORROW, Thursday, April 24, at 8 p.m.

Conductors: M. ZOLINKIN — E. FRIEDLANDER

Tel Aviv, 21 Rehov Ben Gurion, Tel Aviv.

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Wednesday, April 23, 1952 Number 26, 1952, Volume 1, 1952

**THE death of Sir Stafford Cripps has deprived the Labour movement of one of its outstanding personalities, one of the most paradoxical of Labour politicians, whose career in many ways epitomized the contradictions which beset the path of the British Labour movement and which have yet to be solved. Sir Stafford was a rich and successful man when he entered Labour politics, yet for many years he was on the extreme left of the party. Together with two other "bourgeois intellectuals" Prof. Laski and Prof. G. D. H. Cole, he issued the famous "manifestos" of the crisis years of the early 30s, envisaging rapid and ruthless socialization and virtual cabinet dictatorship, while his working class colleagues, Morrison, Bevin, and the rest expressed their shocked disapproval.**

**In his quarrel with the majority of the party's leaders over the United Front, with the communists, militant socialists, and even in his demand for a stronger Labour Party policy in face of the drift towards appeasement and disaster, he was to find the "rank and file," the idol of left wing intellectuals in the 30s, would not support him in his quarrel with the Party machine. After he was cast into the wilderness, it was by Churchill that he was rescued in 1941, making him first Ambassador to Moscow, then Minister of Aircraft Production, thereby helping to rehabilitate him for his triumphant return to Labour politics.**

**In power after 1945, Sir Stafford faced the same contradictions which beset a "working-class party" called on to face realities. A lifelong apostle of higher wages and the reduction or abolition of profits, he was forced to freeze wages, allow prices to rise, and to halt any further drive against profit margins. A lifelong believer in firm alliance with the Soviet Union, the realities of office made him the chief economic organizer of a re-armament programme designed to strengthen Britain and Western Europe against the threat of Soviet expansionism.**

**Noted for his integrity, he was forced to deny his intention to devalue the Pound Sterling, after the decision to devalue had already been made, in order to avoid the disastrous consequences which**

**would have resulted from premature announcement of the decision. By and large at the time when his career was cut short by his unfortunate illness, his Government found itself forced, step by step, to initiate or perpetuate many of the policies whose reversal had been his original political motivation. Had he continued in office it is doubtful whether he would have acted otherwise than his colleagues have done.**

**The present Labour front bench is still largely made up by men of his generation, whose doctrines were formed before power overtook them. It remains to be seen whether the generation of leaders which follows will benefit by the experiences of men like Sir Stafford and find a happier adjustment between ideas and policies.**

**THERE is much for which to envy King Ibn Saud's wives. The road from Ria to Mecca (if indeed it can be called a road) had formerly been traversed by them only in primitive conditions.**

**not indeed that they still had to depend on the camel, but simply that, however comfortably their oil-subsidized limousines were equipped, the distressing ordinances of the harem had to be complied with. But in future these ladies will be able to giggle without their heart's delight without being shamed by dusty yashmaks. The Oil Company has presented their sovereign lord with 20 Cadillacs brilliantly equipped with mirror glass, which will enable the ladies to observe the outside world without being over themselves.**

**It is only to be hoped that they will really believe they can see out without being seen, for if their faith in the mirror glass suddenly collapses, what a dusky blushing and pinched reaching for yashmaks there will be! It seems that the designers of these cars have foreseen the possibility of perturbation in the passenger compartments, for whenever a rear door is opened, red lights will flash on the dashboard.**

## STATESMAN WHO EARNED A DOLLAR SURPLUS FOR BRITAIN Sir Stafford Cripps — Puritan and Socialist

By MICHAEL DAVID

**RICHARD** Stafford Cripps was born in London on April 24, 1889, the fifth child and fourth son of Charles Alfred and Theresa Cripps. Politics, scholarship and the law were all in his ancestry.

His great-great-grandfather presented Chichester in ten Parliaments and became the Father of the House of Commons. His grandfather was a Fellow of New College, Oxford, and an authority on ecclesiastical law. His father, who had a brilliant career at Oxford before he became a lawyer, was created Baron Portman by Asquith and was Lord President of the Council in the first two Labour Governments. His mother, who died when he was four, was the daughter of Richard Potter, the friend of Huxley, Spencer and Froude, the historian, Beatrice Potter, later Mrs. Sidney Webb, was Sir Stafford's aunt.

**Following the family custom,** Cripps was sent to Winchester, where he was outstanding without being a prig. From Winchester he won a scholarship in chemistry to New College, Oxford, but did not take it, choosing instead to go to University College, London. Two years later he was called to the Bar.

**From War to Bar**

At the outbreak of war in 1914 he went off to France as a Red Cross lorry driver. In 1919 he was brought home, becoming a trained chemist, to work in the Ministry of Munitions. He became seriously ill and, after a brief recovery, when he worked at the Ministry of Agriculture, remained an invalid for two years.

In 1919 he went back to the Bar. As a boy he had read his father's briefs and had always liked law more than chemistry. Now his tastes and abilities began to show themselves. His mind, analytical rather than imaginative, was particularly suited by the patient and compensation cases in which he specialized; the care he took in preparing his notes for opening, combined with a natural talent for exposition, made him formidably competent in court. In ten years he built up a reputation for efficiency which was as high as anyone's at the Bar. He became a K.C. in 1926. Four years later, aged forty-one, he became Solicitor-General in the second Labour Government.

The crash of 1931 followed. Cripps refused to carry on as Solicitor-General and played his part in scourging MacDonald from the Labour benches. He was one of the 62 Labour members (at the Dissolution there had been 264) who survived the 1931 election, and, with Lansbury and Attlee, one of the three surviving front-bench leaders.

**Conflicts with Party**

But the party did not find him easy to manage. Cripps' political initiation coincided with a time when events seemed to bear out the Marx-

ist new programme of the Y.M.C.A. and Nemenoff at the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday opened powerfully with a Vivid-Bach Concerto. The adagio was particularly thoughtful. Saint-Saëns' Variations on a theme by Beethoven were well played.

But the second part of the bill was even more attractive.

Milhaud's intoxicating "Sacrament Suite" has moments of electrifying rhythm; his performance had a delicious sparkle.

Glinka's "Lark" had a

tender lyrical charm; Prokofieff's March op. 99 was

most effective, and Shostakovich's playful Polka was thrilling. Pierre Lubotzky's two-piano arrangements of this Russian section were first-rate.

FRANCO

**IN TEL AVIV**

**VIOLINISTS** Ivry Gitlis and Symon Goldberg, and composer Darius Milhaud were the main attractions of musical life in Tel Aviv during the past week. Gitlis performed for the first time in this country although he was born in Haifa. He left Palestine at the age of 11 and studied abroad with Fleisch, Enesco and other noted teachers.

Now, at his first appearance in his homeland (at the Odeon Hall on Thursday) he was seen to be a fine musician. Assisted at the piano by Michael Taube, he played

the other event of the evening was the performance of Darius Milhaud's First Symphony, interpreted by the conductor, Heine Freudenthal, in a fascinating manner. The work, with its sunny, folksy vivacity in rhythm and melody, and its transparent instrumentation, represents probably one of the

finest examples of a composition conceived in the Mediterranean idiom. The chanson of the Pastoral, the delirious, rhythmically strange dance of the second movement, the thoughtful meditations of the third (with a menacing undertone) breathe unmistakably the atmosphere of the composer's native Southern France.

The composer, who was in the audience, and Heinz Freudenthal received many ovations.

Mo.

Beethoven's Kreutzer sonata with imagination, while Bartok's spectacular solo sonata was mastered with astonishing spiritual and technical competence.

**Sparkling I.P.O. Concert**

CZYZMON Goldberg, who

played the Beethoven violin concert at I.P.O.'s seventh

special subscription concert at the Ohel Shem on Saturday, belongs to the same species of intellectual violinist as Mr. Gitlis although his style is more mature and determined. The tone of his instrument is more cool and voluminous than sensual. In the beautifully played *largo*, his inspired phrasing was most captivating.

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Mo.

At the outbreak of war in 1939, Cripps, now an independent, became active behind the scenes trying to persuade the Government to woo Russia from the Russo-German non-aggression pact before it turned into a military alliance. He was also concerned by the abandonment of Socialism, and he was expelled.

**Ambassador to Russia**

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He was knighted in 1930 and in 1948 elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Mo.

In his three years at the Exchequer Cripps controlled the economic life of the country more absolutely than any of his predecessors. When sickness induced by overwork (he was generally up by four in the morning and at the Treasury before the cleaners had left) eventually forced him to resign, it was generally agreed, even by his political opponents,

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